

In Business Circles—News and Review

WITH INCREASED SALES, SUGAR STOCK REMAINS STEADY IN PRICE

Higher-priced Offerings Prove Favorites During the Past Six-day Period

Few changes were made in the prices of sugar stocks during the six-day period which ended Friday. While the proceeds in the sales were much larger than for the former period, the fluctuations were very slight. Higher priced stocks were sold this period than in the previous one, and consequently though the number of shares changing hands was only 895 as against 1558, the proceeds were \$27,218.75. In the former period they were \$17,193.72.

The reports from the mainland indicate that business is rapidly improving there. Financial journals in reviewing the present conditions, speak of this and predict that in the next few months quick strides will be made in all lines. The late winter in the East, has had some influence in holding back business.

Brewery, Pines and Oahu Sugar were the stocks dealt most heavily in. Oahu Sugar, 155 shares of which sold, showed a gain of one-half point in its last quotation in the former period. Brewery gained a quarter of a point in the trading of the week, as did Pines. Oahu rose to 11.50, at

which price all of its sales were made. The first sale of Pines, a block of 10 shares, went at \$6.75, and the balance, 150 shares, at \$7. The first 15 shares of Brewery went at \$19.50, and the remaining shares, or 155, at 19.75.

Twenty-seven shares of O. R. & L. were sold at 125, a point below the last sale figure. Pioneer lost a quarter point. Two sales were made in it, aggregating 45 shares; the first 45 went at 16.50, the rest at 16.25. Pina also lost a quarter point. Seventy shares changed hands, 50 at 15, the balance at 14.75. Oiaa stayed at 11; 55 shares were bought. Hawaiian Commercial gained an eighth. Of the 30 shares sold, 25 went at 21.37 1/2, the others at 21.50. Kekaha fell from 90. Sixty-three shares of it went at \$2.50. Mutual Telephone stayed at 16.75. Twenty shares were sold.

At the close of the former period, sugar was quoted at 2.965. During the week it crawled up a bit and was quoted at 2.98 Friday. The gain, though not large, is encouraging as indicating a slight upward move of the market. It is not felt alone "the street" that sugar will remain this low for long. But whether the change will come in time to be of benefit here, when the crop is at market or on the water or being milled, is a question being asked but not definitely answered.

UNSATISFACTORY YEAR FOR AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING

Shareholders Do Not Expect Much Better Showing Than Earning of the Seven Per Cent Dividend on the Preferred—Good Average Results

Reports are being received from the mainland which go to show that the American Sugar Refining Company is not enjoying a very fine financial year, the changes in the tariff have had a deterrent effect on its business. An Atlantic publication in discussing the condition of the company says:

For this reason American Sugar stockholders do not expect a showing of profits much better than the earnings of the 7 per cent dividend on the \$45,000,000 preferred. The surplus after preferred dividends for the \$45,000,000 common will be small—probably not over 1 per cent.

This does not raise any question of the continuance of the common stock dividend. In the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913, the American Sugar Refining Company has earned a balance of 35 per cent for its common stock, or 14 per cent more than the amount distributed in dividends.

The average therefore has been a good one, and directors have every confidence that this average will continue to be satisfactory.

It is the history of the sugar business that two poor years never come in succession. Barring a reversal of precedent, therefore, it is reasonable to look for a sharp up-turn in American Sugar earnings during 1914.

The company is of course in a wonderfully strong position as respects cash and quick assets. Its working capital totals \$40,000,000, of which more than 50 per cent is in cash. American Sugar and Arbuckle are the only two sugar refining companies which are continuously free from the necessity of borrowing money in the open market. They are usually lenders through their banks of deposit.

It will probably be 1915 before the sugar industry gets really settled down to the changes created by the new tariff. A 25 per cent cut in raw sugar goes into effect March 1, and will be followed by further reductions until sugar goes on the free list in 1916.

But curtailment of sugar growing which free sugar is bringing is expected to begin to make itself decisively felt in 1915 and should be apparent by the end of this year. In the meantime the outlook is for a slightly higher market for raws during the balance of this year, and an advancing

market for raws normally means net profits for American Sugar.

Few persons appreciate how narrow is the margin of profit in the sugar refining business. It was more or less of an axiom a few years ago that 15 per cent was a fair manufacturing profit. That percentage still prevails in certain lines; but American Sugar's profits, counting in its profits on raw sugars, do not average 5 per cent. It is doubtful if the company makes 3 per cent on its average refining profit year in and out. It is the volume of business which gives the company its earning power.

There will be no assessment necessary on the Mid-Pacific Carnival stock to meet the expenses of the last Carnival. This is the statement made by S. M. Lowrey, treasurer of the company. He says it will about break even when the last bills are paid. Though there will be no surplus, the fact that the expenses are met without assessment is taken as evidence of the excellent and business-like management of the Carnival entertainments.

During the year ending December 31, 1913, Hawaii shipped to the mainland 3,393,009 pounds of coffee, valued at \$530,532; this against 1,785,820 pounds in 1912, valued at \$289,043, and 2,903,587 pounds in 1911, valued at \$419,464. The average value per pound of the coffee shipped last year was a small fraction over 15.3 cents. For 1912 the average price was 16.1 cents, and for 1911 it was 14.4 cents.

The islands have always imported more or less coffee, but the quantity brought in last year was only a little more than half of that imported the year before, being 48,123 pounds, valued at \$10,513 in 1913, against 87,123 pounds, valued at \$16,132 in 1912. The average price paid for imported coffee last year was 21.8 cents.

Robert W. Shingle left for Washington this week to urge the settlement of the postoffice site. His first intention is to work for the Mahuka site, but failing in that he is said to be in position to offer the Sreckels site. He expected to reach Washington before the end of the month. He is accompanied by Mrs. Shingle.

COMMENT AND SUGGESTIONS IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

By HENRY CLEWS.

New York, March 7.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange in both bonds and stocks are larger than a year ago, but still considerably below the proportions of previous years. Neither confidence nor business have yet fully recovered from the shocks and reaction of the last few years. This week the market was discouraged by developments in Mexico, by the poor reports of a number of eastern trunk lines and by the recent severity of the weather, which imposed a sharp restraint upon traffic and industrial operations in general. Steel orders were less in February than in January, although mills were more busily employed on account of the increase in January orders. Generally speaking, the business situation is sound, and the outlook is for improvement when spring approaches. The declining tendency of money has been checked, and there is the possibility of temporarily firmer rates as the first of April approaches. Bank reserves have fallen from \$40,000,000 in the first week of February to below \$27,000,000 a week ago. Loans meanwhile have steadily increased from \$1,849,000,000 December 12 to \$2,059,754,000 a week ago. The reserves, however, will soon be aided by the return of Canadian funds to this market, which will serve to compensate for the further outflow of gold to Paris. The western credit situation still attracts some attention in view of the real estate situation out there, and the fact that the farmers are in debt more heavily than usual, although not to any embarrassing extent. The crop situation is now a matter of increased interest, and the heavy precipitation of snow and rain during the winter months should leave the soil in generally good condition.

The railroad situation is still somewhat embarrassing owing to declining earnings, which emphasize the necessity of the interstate commerce commission granting some concessions. It can hardly be expected that the full 5 per cent will be conceded, but there is good reason to hope for a 2 1/2 to 3 per cent advance, particularly on the eastern lines, which are feeling the depression much more keenly than those in the West. No lasting improvement can be expected in the railroad situation until this rate problem is settled. The outbreak in Brazil had more effect in London than here, though this market is sure to feel the disturbance indirectly.

Evidence of business torpor is found in the monthly statements of new incorporations in the eastern states—those incorporated for \$1,000,000 or over having amounted in February to only \$51,000,000, compared with \$191,000,000 a year ago. Since January 1, the total was only \$171,000,000 in comparison with \$524,000,000 a year ago. Allowing that the figures for a year ago were unusually heavy, this is a striking illustration of the shrinkage in business initiative. The record of new security issues confirms this general trend. The total issues reported since January 1 of railroad and industrial corporations was \$306,090,000, against \$493,000,000 a year ago. For the month of February the total was \$175,000,000 as compared with \$343,000,000 in February of last year, when the returns were also exceptionally large. Nevertheless, there has been a notable improvement in the bond market during the last few weeks when the issues were of a desirable character; and it is notable that a larger proportion of new financing has been accomplished with long term bonds than with short term notes which have been regarded as nothing more than a floating debt. This is an encouraging change of symptoms.

The Mexican situation still hangs over the market as a menace and a puzzle that only time will solve. The policy of non-intervention to which Mr. Wilson so firmly adheres has much in its favor. No one wishes to see American blood and money wantonly shed for the purpose of settling quarrels in which we have no concern unless our interests are seriously jeopardized, a stage which has not yet been reached. Much has been gained by the calm and friendly attitude of Great Britain; which plainly approves our present policy though intent on securing reparation for the killing of Benton later on; possibly when order is restored and claims can be legitimately presented and more effectively enforced. To me the best course is plain. I would suggest that an earnest effort be made to bring Huerta and Carranza together, that a provisional president be appointed, and that these two heads of opposing parties be suitably recognized in some official capacity. The time is ripe for mediation. Both parties must realize that there are limits to their successes; that by keeping up the struggle both are likely to lose; that intervention will mean their ruin, and that no lasting peace can be secured that does not protect the life and property of all nations. It will do good, to neither side to keep up a prolonged irritation against the United States, for if intervention is pressed upon us, it will go hard with those who drive us into such a costly and unnecessary struggle.

Indirectly this Mexican difficulty is playing a very important part in our foreign relations. Britain's exhibition of friendliness and patience has visibly strengthened the entente cordiale between the two nations, and this notwithstanding the strain recently imposed by our inclination to disregard the Panama treaty. President Wilson's open determination to stand by that treaty as a matter of national honor, will tend to make the rapier-pointed diplomat on both sides by intelligent self-interest and common honesty. Since there are several important questions between the United States and Mexico, it is well that the situation should be cleared up.

At the annual meeting of the Panama Sugar Plantation held this month in San Francisco, the following officers were elected: President, William Matson; 1st vice-president, Henry St. Goar; 2d vice-president, A. F. Morrison; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Thomas. The directors elected were William Matson, Henry St. Goar, A. F. Morrison, Charles Morrison, and George P. Denison.

The territorial marketing division has been awarded the contract to supply the local army posts with onions for the month of April at its bid of 3.95 cents per pound. The contract calls for the delivery during the period of 26,000 pounds. Superintendent Longley of the marketing division states that he has made the necessary arrangements for securing the onions from growers on this island.

The territorial marketing division has been awarded the contract to supply the local army posts with onions for the month of April at its bid of 3.95 cents per pound. The contract calls for the delivery during the period of 26,000 pounds. Superintendent Longley of the marketing division states that he has made the necessary arrangements for securing the onions from growers on this island.

At the annual meeting of the Panama Sugar Plantation held this month in San Francisco, the following officers were elected: President, William Matson; 1st vice-president, Henry St. Goar; 2d vice-president, A. F. Morrison; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Thomas. The directors elected were William Matson, Henry St. Goar, A. F. Morrison, Charles Morrison, and George P. Denison.

understanding is exceedingly fortunate, and bodes well for a final adjustment of differences, satisfactory to both sides. As a nation we are exceedingly sensitive about the Monroe doctrine, the indefinite claims of which are always a source of possible international difficulty. It may not be generally known that this doctrine really originated with Canning, the prime minister of England, in the early days of this republic, who as an offset to the threatening powers of the Holy Alliance suggested this policy to the American minister in London. He in turn promptly forwarded the suggestion to Washington, where its value was quickly recognized by President Monroe and his cabinet. The latter's memorable pronouncement followed declaring our intentions in regard to countries south of us. Great Britain has consequently always been friendly to any reasonable interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, more so than Germany or any other European power, and her endorsement undoubtedly strengthens our ability to enforce it. Nevertheless, the Monroe Doctrine is a claim of much value, and many dangerous possibilities; a claim that should be exercised with much discretion until more keenly defined.

It is exceedingly unopular with all nations in South America, who naturally do not relish our playing the big policeman without their consent. Nor do some of the great powers like our standing in the way of their colonial ambitions. As they become more thickly populated the national land hunger will increase, and the overflow of population may seek new fields in South America. Such a development is of much economic importance to the United States; hence the necessity of an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which will encourage and not discourage the commercial growth of that vast and rich territory.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

Fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association states that on February 14 there was a net surplus of idle cars on the lines of the United States and Canada of 197,062, compared with 208,675 on February 1, a decrease of 12,613.

London Bankers' Magazine figures aggregate value of 387 securities dealt in on the London stock exchange shows an increase for February of £85,974.00 or 1.3 per cent, which follows and increase of £43,393,000, or 1.4 per cent in January.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Rapid Transit company, spoke before the Y. M. C. A. Thursday evening on the subject of organizing and funding a corporation. The meeting at which he spoke was under the auspices of the Alexander Hamilton Institute Club.

Ralph A. Kearns, territorial immigration commissioner, will leave for Hawaii in the early part of next month on an inspection tour of all the plantations using Spanish or Portuguese or Russian labor. This is an annual inspection and is made with the idea of determining how the immigrants are living, etc.

The water shortage on the island, and particularly in the city, is a serious matter still. The rains of this week have not helped the situation much. The reservoirs do not show a gain. An announcement cutting down the use of water is expected soon. The board of supervisors, soon to take over the system, are studying the situation.

George P. Denison, superintendent of the O. R. & L. Co., was presented a beautiful watch by the company this week in recognition of his 25 years of faithful and able services. Mr. Denison came here 25 years ago from California, and at once became associated with the company, working under C. H. Kluegel, at that time chief engineer.

Shipping tonnage of the world, excluding warships, showed a net increase of 2,601,000 tons during the year ended December 30, 1913, according to Lloyd's Register. Including warships, total tonnage constructed during the period was over 4,000,000 tons. Of this 53 per cent was built in the United Kingdom, while 45.7 per cent was acquired by it.

London banking experts consider that money and discounts will react now that the revenue collections have been measurably completed. They predict a fairly long period of easy money from April onward, with a further rise in gilt-edged securities, others thing the enormous flood of new security issues will prevent any further boom.

The territorial marketing division has been awarded the contract to supply the local army posts with onions for the month of April at its bid of 3.95 cents per pound. The contract calls for the delivery during the period of 26,000 pounds. Superintendent Longley of the marketing division states that he has made the necessary arrangements for securing the onions from growers on this island.

At the annual meeting of the Panama Sugar Plantation held this month in San Francisco, the following officers were elected: President, William Matson; 1st vice-president, Henry St. Goar; 2d vice-president, A. F. Morrison; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Thomas. The directors elected were William Matson, Henry St. Goar, A. F. Morrison, Charles Morrison, and George P. Denison.

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD IN 1912 AND THE AMOUNT OF THEIR DEBTS

A debt of \$42,960,000,000 is the total shown in the accounts of all the nations of the world by the bureau of universal statistics, which has just announced its figures for the year 1912.

Of this total public indebtedness \$32,000,000,000 is charged against Europe alone. A century ago the public debt of all countries amounted to only a little more than \$7,000,000,000.

The population of the earth is now slightly more than 1,800,000,000, an increase of 140,000,000 in the last four years, the bureau says. Asia now has 323,000,000; Europe, 484,000,000; Africa, 188,000,000; America, 187,000,000; Oceania, 57,000,000.

The world's commerce now amounts to \$40,500,000,000, and it is carried on by 1913.

by 55,862 sailing ships and 47,714 steamers. Other figures show a total of 625,000 miles of railroads, or enough to girdle the globe 25 times.

Imports and exports from the United States in January, 1914, and the seven months ending with January, were slightly less than those for corresponding periods of the fiscal year 1913, but larger than those for any earlier year. Details just completed by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, are as follows: January imports, \$154,469,263, against \$162,063,433 in January, 1913; January exports \$203,799,517, against \$227,032,930 in January, 1913.

The Choice of Discriminating

Woodlawn

The province of human power has been materially outdone by Mother Nature in:

Here the magnetic influence of the unsurpassed panorama of beautiful Manoa Valley has caused this "Spot Beautiful" to be called "The Choice of Connoisseurs,"—above the slightest criticism.

Superbly located, high up in this emerald valley ribboned with gracefully-winding drives, nestles the choicest bit of residence property in Honolulu—now at your disposal in half-acre lots at \$500 and \$600 each and full acre plots at \$1000 and \$1250—with terms if desired.

When thinking of "WOODLAWN," just bear in mind that aside from the unexcelled natural environments, it represents equally as many advantages to those in search of investments, certain to prove profitable in the very near future.

You will confer a pleasure by calling upon us to personally show you over this splendid property.

Just Phone 2161

CHAS. S. DESKY

Fort Street, near Merchant

LIVE STOCK ORDERS

C. H. Bellina will leave for San Francisco March 31. Orders for livestock will receive his personal attention.

Tel. 1103.

Club Stables

Limited

JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

Bilibid and Hongkong Furniture

Coyne Furniture Co.,
Alexander Young Bldg.
1053 to 1059 Bishop St.

EASTER HATS

Miss Power

Boston Stock

"Flowers whisper what words never can"—so send flowers when the message is important.
MRS. E. M. TAYLOR, Florist
Hotel St., opp. Young Cafe.

THIS SPRING IT'S ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

Ideal Clothing Co., Ltd.
Pantheon Bldg.

Don't Miss This Chance. CROWN BICYCLES ONLY \$29

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.
180 South King St.

MONUMENTS

and all kinds of marble work cleaned and repaired by expert workmen at reasonable prices. Call for Zimmerman at J. C. AXTELL'S Alakea Street.

H. Afong Co.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND SHOES
HOTEL CORNER BETHEL

BIG SALE

STILL ON AT
YEE CHAN & CO.
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

An Unexcelled Line of Smokers' Requisites

FITZPATRICK BROS., LTD.
828 Fort Street

16 Wood-Working Operations possible with the UNIVERSAL WOODWORKER

Write to Honolulu Iron Works Co.

AMERICAN DRY GOODS COMPANY

Cheapest Prices in Town.
22 Hotel St. Near Bethel

FOR ICE COLD DRINKS AND 14% ICE CREAM, TRY THE

Hawaiian Drug Co.,
Hotel and Bethel Streets

HIRE'S PINEAPPLE DISTILLED WATER

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.
601 Fort St. Phone 2171

NEW SHIPMENT OF SHOES

Just Arrived
NEW YORK SHOE CO.
Nuuanu St., cor. Hotel

VISIT THE NEW STORE OF REGAL SHOES

COR. FORT AND HOTEL STS.

HARRY LAUDER'S SONGS ON VICTOR RECORDS

Bergstrom Music Co.
1-2-3